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of the ordinary is that on the development of law-making, in which the various processes by which changes in legal systems have been brought about, are described, and the advantages of modern formal legislation are stressed. Another new chapter is that on the policies and achievements of governments; the great political contributions of different nations are summarized, and the economic forces that determine governmental policies are considered. Finally, we have a chapter devoted to democracy, its ideal form, its various historical forms, the economic control of its growth, its cultural prerequisites and present tendencies. In these last two chapters the writer refers frequently and at length to various democratic experiments in New Zealand, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, and our own western States, and intimates that they may point the way to a better democracy.

The book differs from other elementary texts in political science in its emphasis on economic and sociological factors. Its writer is chiefly interested in the evolution of the state from the embryonic form found in primitive societies, and gives much more space to the historical development of governmental institutions than is commonly done. Recent research in anthropology and archaeology has made possible a more extensive exposition from this standpoint than the classical theorists could have given. While it is open to question how many of the details of primitive organization supplied in such abundance by writers like Professor Dealey are conjectural in their nature, there can be no doubt that political science will derive profit from the new method of approach.

The style of the book is interesting, the material well arranged, and the discussions clear, though often too abbreviated for even an introductory text; on the other hand, there is a strong tendency to repetition and occasionally a rather loose use of technical terms. A very helpful bibliography of twenty pages is marred by careless proofreading, quite in contrast to the body of the book. There is an excellent index.

ALBERT R. ELLINGWOOD

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE

The English Reform Bill of 1867. By JOSEPH H. PARK, PH.D.
Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and
Public Law, Vol. XCIII, No. 1.

This thesis for the most part is a study of the political events connected with the reform act of 1867: the agitations for political reform,

the changes in ministries, and the attitudes of the party cliques toward the measure which gave labor a position of increased importance in British political life. It does, however, attempt to establish a correlation between the economic position of the workmen in the sixties, particularly as affected by the economic depression of 1866-67, and the pressure for political reform. The reader interested in the economic events of the period will therefore find the monograph attractive because of this effort at indication of "the influence of the political agitation of those social classes not within the 'pale of the Constitution' during a season of stress."

Labor Terminology. Bureau of Business Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. Pp. 108. \$0.50.

This is a glossary of some three hundred terms dealing with the labor problem, giving especial attention to the usages of organized labor. The work has been faithfully done, but the ground covered is not great, and we can but hope that the Bureau will later expand its treatment so that it will include more topics, both in the field of organized labor and in that of personnel administration.